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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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1. FDM	2056				<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p> <p>FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST</p> <p>X REF FORM FILLED IN: 201-5417</p> <p>LEAD IN DATA - 11</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>3697</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">INTELLIGENCE JUL 25 1951</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">REPORTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ABSTRACTS</td> <td>X</td> <td>INDEX</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </table>	6	6	2	3697	INTELLIGENCE JUL 25 1951				REPORTS				ABSTRACTS	X	INDEX	X
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VIA: _____
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MASA-618

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TO : Chief, Foreign Division M
Attention: _____
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: 19 July 1951

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Operational
SPECIFIC: Dr. Alois JANEBA-HIRTTL

Reference: MASA-567, 574 and 607

1. On 14 July 1951 JANEBA informed CIC Vienna that he had important information to convey to the person who had interrogated him on 23 June at CIC Headquarters. [redacted] subsequently instructed by Vienna to contact JANEBA and he presented himself at JANEBA's apartment in Vienna IX, Servitengasse 4 in the early morning of 17 July 1951. JANEBA submitted the following information:

CIT Austria, Subj suspect Austrian I.S agent
A. Intelligence Activities of Walter ZUZAN

(1) After his release from CIC custody JANEBA called on Walter ZUZAN's brother, Hubert, at the latter's apartment in Vienna II, Zirkusgasse 29 and complained bitterly about Walter who "had betrayed him to the Americans" which resulted in JANEBA's dismissal from a bookkeeping job with a Vienna firm. (JANEBA was dismissed when his employer read about the arrest in the Communist daily "Der Abend"; clipping is forwarded here-with as Attachment I.) Hubert stated that his brother Walter was a scoundrel, that he did not like to work and that he had cost the ZUZAN family a great deal of money. Hubert, described as not very bright by both JANEBA and Walter ZUZAN, (ZUZAN had mentioned Hubert in his interrogation) continued to say that Walter was involved in 1949-1950 with a dubious person, one (Dr.) BAUER & ROSENFELD, who frequently called on Walter ZUZAN when the latter lived with his family in Vienna II. Hubert also recalled that Walter used to get mail addressed to "Dr. SUNDELAR, c/o ZUZAN."

CIT Austria, Subj suspect Austrian I.S
(2) JANEBA also remembered that one Dr. BAUER & ROSENFELD had been employed by Joseph LETTL as an informant in 1949. At that time he submitted to LETTL a number of documents purporting to be copies of Soviet notes sent to the Austrian Government pertaining to joint Austro-Soviet exploitation of the Zisterdorf oil fields, and to several other economic matters. The theme of these reports was that the Soviet Government was prepared, under certain conditions, to make concessions to the Austrian Government in the economic field. LETTL showed the reports to JANEBA and requested him to evaluate them in view of German diction and grammar. JANEBA examined

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the reports and adjudged them as "Spies Material" (deception information). BAUER @ ROSENFELD was later questioned as to the origin of the documents and stated that he had received them from one Dr. GUNDLER (or GUNDELAR), fnu, who allegedly had an informant in the Soviet Headquarters, Hotel Imperial, Vienna. LETTL subsequently dropped BAUER, who was, however, kept on by CIC as an informant and was transferred to another case officer.

B. The JANEBA-BEGUS Relationship

During his interrogation by ZUZAN stated that JANEBA had mentioned the "BEGUS case" to him, and therefore asked JANEBA whether he had known Dr. Otto BEGUS.

(1) JANEBA met BEGUS while he served as a Naval Officer in Greece. In 1941 in Piraeus Harbor JANEBA was injured in the head by fragments of a German AA shell and after his release from a Naval hospital was assigned to the Abwehr in Greece. BEGUS was at that time the Chief of the Athens Headquarters of the Abwehr and was sending agents into Egypt and the Middle East. When BEGUS' operations were threatened by a lack of gold coins, which was the only currency agents were willing to accept, JANEBA advised BEGUS to set up a chain of unlicensed casinos where only gold coins would be accepted from the customers. BEGUS complied with this advice and a number of casinos were opened in Greece, supervised by Greek agents of BEGUS. The gold coins thus taken in were used to finance BEGUS' agents. JANEBA saw BEGUS for the last time when both were serving prison sentences in Vienna in 1948.

(2) JANEBA gave the following details of BEGUS' background:

BEGUS is a South Tyrolean by birth and was brought up in an anti Italian atmosphere. He served in the Austrian police in the early 30's but was dismissed for Nazi activities. Later he went to Ethiopia where he organized army intelligence and became Commander of the emperor's body guard. During the war against Italy he commanded Ethiopian troops in the field and it was on BEGUS' advice, after the fall of Addis Abbeba, that the emperor discontinued further resistance and fled. BEGUS then returned to Germany where he joined the Abwehr.

C. Offers by JANEBA to Perform Missions for U.S. Intelligence

(1) JANEBA went to great length in describing his efforts to make contact with U.S. authorities in Vienna after LETTL's departure. He repeated that he had called several times on CIC and had offered to give a complete story of his fabrication activities. (MASA-567, para 1, A). He had hoped that U.S. authorities would avail themselves of this opportunity to pass build-up material to the Soviets through JANEBA, with a view of using JANEBA later on as a deception agent.

(2) At the present time JANEBA suggested the following missions for himself:

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- (a) An approach, under U.S. control, to the Soviets and/or through Adolf SLAVIK with whom JANEBA is on good terms.
- (b) An approach, under U.S. control, to Dr. Otto BEGUS.
- (c) An approach under U.S. control, to the person or persons, suspected by U.S. authorities to have furnished deception information to the U.S. authorities in Vienna (In the course of JANEBA's interrogation, it had become necessary to make some reference to the [] case).

(3) As a build-up for the operation outlined under (a) above, JANEBA suggested that he be arrested and held by CIC for some time. His arrest would certainly be publicized again by the Communist press. After his release or "escape", JANEBA would inform SLAVIK that he had been pressed into U.S. service while detained, but that he would be willing to tell the Soviets all about his work for CIC. JANEBA thought that, if he were aided by build-up material furnished by U.S. authorities, he could gain the Soviets' confidence and that he could be used eventually for channeling deception material to the Soviets.

(4) When [] pointed out to JANEBA that he was probably compromised in the eyes of the Soviets through the fabricated information he had forwarded to them through ZUZAN, JANEBA replied that he could dispel Soviet suspicions by either blaming the fabrications on ZUZAN, who "distorted bona fide material furnished by JANEBA", or by naming a Foreign Office employee as the source, blaming the fabrications on him. He added that he would be glad to designate as his source any Foreign Office employee whom the U.S. would like to discredit with the Soviets.

D. Miscellaneous Information

(1) JANEBA denied ever having introduced his brother-in-law or anyone else, to ZUZAN as "Count DRETH" (NASA-607, para 2, a). His brother-in-law is furthermore not called VEDLICKA, as reported by ZUZAN, but JURICKA, Hans, and lives in Vienna VI, Hirschengasse 15.

(2) One Dr. Ruediger WURTH, resident of Vienna XIV, Linzerstrasse 400, is a close friend of Walter ZUZAN. WURTH has no income but seems to be affluent. JANEBA believes that he is an intelligence operative.

(3) When Josef LETTL left Europe he gave a German pistol to JANEBA, with a statement to the effect that the pistol had been given by LETTL to JANEBA as a souvenir. JANEBA later mentioned the pistol to ZUZAN and when he met with ZUZAN for the last time in Vienna ZUZAN asked JANEBA to loan him the pistol, because he (ZUZAN) was afraid that he might be kidnapped. JANEBA complied with ZUZAN's request and the latter is still in possession of his pistol. JANEBA suggested that ZUZAN could be denounced to the Austrian Police for illegal possession of a pistol which, besides serving as a basis for searching ZUZAN's apartment, "would fix ZUZAN for at least one year."

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(4) On 12 July 1951, two weeks after JANEBA had returned from CIC custody, his wife Anna was summoned to the Stapo Headquarters in Vienna IX, Rossauerlaende and interrogated for about one hour on her husband's U.S. connections and the reasons for his arrest by CIC. On JANEBA's instruction, his wife told the Stapo that she was not aware of the details of her husband's connections and that she had learned from him that his arrest had been due to a mistake in identity. (A statement by the Vienna Stapo to the effect that Mrs. Anna JANEBA was interrogated at Stapo Headquarters is forwarded as Attachment 2.)

(5) After JANEBA's arrest by CIC, his wife interested "Catholic circles" in his case, which allegedly resulted in representations made to CIC by Major Van Holme, Catholic U.S. Army chaplain in Vienna. JANEBA stated that, had CIC not released him, his friend Dr. Albert KASSICEK, a librarian employed with the National Library (Nationalbibliothek) and close friend of the Papal Nuncio in Vienna, would have caused the Nuncio to take up the matter of JANEBA's arrest with the U.S. High Commissioner. JANEBA explained that back in his Abwehr days, he had rendered valuable services to the Church and has since been on excellent terms with prominent Catholic laymen. (Forwarded herewith as Attachment 3 is a memorandum from [redacted] mentioning OeVP efforts to interest PETERLUNGER in JANEBA's arrest, which tends to confirm JANEBA's story that he had good Catholic connections).

(6) Questioned again to [redacted] alleged National League connections, JANEBA changed his story and said that he might have confused [redacted] name with a similar sounding name. After his release from CIC detention JANEBA mentioned [redacted] and [redacted] names to several of his Catholic acquaintances and learned that [redacted] was a friend of Dr. Felix RANNER, a Left Wing Catholic, suspected of Soviet contacts. (It should be noted that [redacted] did not instruct JANEBA to investigate [redacted] or [redacted]. On the other hand, there is no way of preventing JANEBA from engaging in detective work of his own.)

(7) JANEBA had some contact with [redacted] when the latter was director of Kathpress in 1949. According to JANEBA, [redacted] is now director of the Federal Printing Office, a position corresponding to that of a Chief of Section in a ministry.

(8) While in the Abwehr JANEBA used the pseudonym "JANUSSI" and the name HIRTL (without JANEBA). (We are checking G-2 files for traces on these names.)

(9) Regarding his "study" of the BIRNDORFER family (MAVA-8788, para 3), JANEBA explained that the maiden name of LETTL's mother had been BIRNDORFER and that he had prepared the paper at LETTL's request.

2. [redacted] formed the impression that JANEBA was making up his stories to suit the interrogator. Thus when [redacted] asked him about [redacted] he came up with "traces" on that name; when SANITZER was mentioned, he immediately played up the closeness of his relations with him; when BEGUS was mentioned, he gave a colorful description of his association with

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BEGUS in Greece; when it appeared [] might be interested in collecting derogatory information about LETTL, JANEBA promptly accused him of having pre-fabricated the report of the FIGL-DELLEPIANE conversation (NASA-567, para 1, D, (1)). While there is something definitely odd about JANEBA, possibly caused by his head injury, he is certainly not stupid and his mind seems to be unusually suited for the formulation of "Spiel-material", at a moment's notice.

3. JANEBA's offer to engage in intelligence operations (para 2, C above) was rejected by the Vienna station and [] was instructed to inform JANEBA that a complete account of his intelligence activities would be a *conditio sine qua non* for further intelligence contact with him. This answer was relayed to JANEBA in the afternoon of 17 July and [] strongly recommended to him to admit his complicity in the feeding of fabricated information to U.S. authorities in 1949. He explained to JANEBA that he would not have to fear punishment and that once this old case had been cleared up, U.S. authorities would favorably consider his offer to engage in intelligence operations. JANEBA's answer is indicative of his peculiar way of thinking: He repeated that he had never deceived the U.S. with fabricated information and that there would be no point in admitting something he had not done, especially since the U.S. authorities might find out the truth later and would hold his false confession against him. [] then indicated to JANEBA that he would not visit him again in Vienna. In parting JANEBA reiterated that regardless of the "incomprehensible attitude of U.S. authorities", he would continue to report to CIC such information of interest to the U.S. as may come his way. He explained that as a devout Catholic he considered it his duty to support the West against the Bolsheviks.

✓ [] check with CIC Vienna revealed that the former CIC informant Herbert ROSENFELD is now located in Salzburg. [] has arranged for ROSENFELD to be interrogated by Robert Crowell of G-2 USFA on 19 July 1951. Crowell has been briefed by [] and [].

5. Further possible steps to bring this investigation to a conclusion are:

A. A further approach to [] in order to obtain additional information promised by her (NASA-574, para 1, c). A telephone call to the office where [] is employed yielded the information that Mrs. [] has married again and is at present on her honeymoon. She is expected to return to Linz on 25 July 1951.

B. Re-interrogation and, if necessary, protracted detention of Walter ZUZAN in Salzburg, if the ROSENFELD interrogation results in confirmation of JANEBA's account of the ROSENFELD-ZUZAN contact.

2 C. Re-interrogation of [] especially as to his contact with Josef MICHELMAYER, who was reported as a Soviet agent not only by [] in MAV-2737, but also in MGL report 9617 which was forwarded from Headquarters to Salzburg Base as an attachment to MASW-67.

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6. The long conversations with JANEBA permitted [] some insight into the mentality of a deceptionist who sees in every event of high-level diplomacy a source for "Spielmaterial." For instance, during [] last visit with JANEBA, the latter mentioned the current stay of Averell Harriman in Teheran and expressed his keen regret that he had no opportunity to exploit that event for channelling "exciting" deception material to the Soviets which he could have picked up from a "high level U.S. official in Austria." Taking into consideration this peculiar mentality, which is probably common to all persons who depend on their fabricating genius to provide for their daily bread and butter, it seems possible that two such deception artists might have evolved independently the "separate peace theme" as a fabrication topic. However, the similarity in style and mechanics remains inexplicable, as well as, on the other hand, the discrepancy in dates (the [] operation started in the fall of 1949 and the JANEBA-ZUZAN scheme apparently not until March or April 1950). It would be appreciated if a comparison could be made at Headquarters of the handwriting used in [] reports and of JANEBA's handwriting, samples of which were forwarded as attachments to KAVA-8788.

7. Photograph of JANEBA is forwarded herewith as Attachment 4.

[]

2-Wash. Atts.
2-Vien.
2-Salz.files

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